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basket inserted into the cavity.

Page 11, replace the paragraph at lines 13-20 with the following paragraph:

A2 According to the cask of next invention, spacers are provided between a cavity of a shell main body that has a neutron shielding unit at its outer periphery and shields the γ-rays and a basket that has latticed cells structured by a plurality of angular pipes halving neutron absorbing property, whereby each used nuclear fuel aggregate is accommodated in each cell of the basket inserted into the cavity.

Page 30, replace the paragraph beginning at line 8 through page 31, line 6, with the following paragraph:

A3 As explained above, according to the cask 100 relating to the first embodiment of the present invention, the inside of the cavity 102 of the shell main body 101 is mechanically processed, and the angular pipes 132 that structure the outer periphery of the basket 130 are inserted into the cavity in a closely adhered state. Therefore, it is possible to improve the thermal conductivity of the heat from the angular pipes 132. Further, as the space area inside the cavity 102 can be eliminated, it is possible to make the shell main body 101 in compact and with reduced weight. Even in this case, the number of the angular pipes 132 that can be accommodated is not reduced. On the contrary, when the external diameter of the shell main body 101 is made the same as that of the cask shown in Fig. 19, it becomes possible to secure the number of cells by that amount, and it is possible to increase the number of used nuclear fuel aggregates that can be accommodated. Specifically, the cask 100 can accommodate 69 used nuclear fuel aggregates, and it is also possible to restrict the external diameter of the cask main body 116 to 2,560 mm and its weight to 120 tons. When the above structure is employed, it has actually become possible to accommodate 69 used nuclear fuel aggregates after satisfying the required weight limit and the size limit of the cask.